

1 L E,  
ALT, suitable

Joseph Smith,  
end of King-street.  
co

SOLD,

Money,

Public Auction

RN, in the town of

5th day of May next

(fair day) by virtue

of the United States

the Virginia district,

ber term 1806, in a

en the executors of

sed, who was survi-

and Roberts, plain-

d, Mahlon Houghland

and, lying in the

the Kitocton Run, be-

ed Scotland Tract—

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aces of Land, like

Tract, or so much

cient to raise certain

and costs in said de-

Mann, }  
Long, }  
Mercer, }  
2awts

SOLD.

Money,

at public auction, at

RN, in the county of

of LEESBURG, on

of May next, if fair;

ay; by virtue of a de-

ed United States, for

the Virginia district,

term last, in a suit de-

between the executors

deceased, who was

Mildred and Roberts,

Hough and others de-

d, near Leesburg,

ora, in the county of

of Meadow near Lees-

Lot in Leesburg; or

be sufficient to raise

interest and costs in

Mann, }  
Long, }  
Mercer, }  
2awts

BACON,

on King-street, has

er stock, added

enuine Articles in

y Line;

ortment complete.

his usual low terms

rs, of various qua-

TEAS,

particularly select

ed for

family use.

or quality

WINE

x Brandy,

or family use,

t. Vincates, and New

isky,

Cider Vinegar,

yes, cassia, pimento,

per, race and ground

le use, pearl barley,

oap, mould, dipt and

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1807.

[No. 1866.

## SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD,  
AT THE VENDUE STORE,  
Corner of Prince and Water streets,  
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.  
Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limita-  
tion and the prices of which are established,  
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the  
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

FOR SALE,

An ANCHOR, of about 350 wt.  
and STAY, ready fitted for a vessel of 150  
tons, entirely new and of the best English  
cordage.

Mordecai Miller.

March 20.

6 Hhds. best retailing Molasses  
40 barrels of nice Tanner's Oil.  
20 bags of heavy Black Pepper  
3 pipes of French Brandy  
3 do. Holland Gin, and  
1 box of brown Platillas.

A part of the above Goods are a con-  
signment, and will be sold unusually low by  
M. MILLER.

March 10

MARSTELLER AND YOUNG,  
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,  
A quantity of BEEF—Boston inspection—  
No. 1 and 2—which will be sold on mode-  
rate terms.

Marsteller and Young,  
Have just received, and will sell low if taken  
from on board.

8000 bushels Turks Island Salt.  
ALSO,  
17 Tierces Barbadoes Molasses.

January 16.

Just Received,  
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,  
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE  
2 half do. do.  
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.

Wadsworth & Butler,  
WHO HAVE ON HAND,  
20 hhd. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof  
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.  
8 do. New-England do.  
5 pipes Holland GIN  
2 do. country do.  
1 hhd. L. mark Madeira Wine of a supe-  
rior quality  
4 quarter casks do. do. do.  
3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.  
8000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1

13 hhd. SUGAR of good quality,  
53 hhd. do. do.  
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy  
14 q. casks Sherry Wine of excellent  
quality.  
11 do. do. Malaga do. do.  
Boxes of Cotton Cards  
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago  
Barrels of Clover and Hops Grass Seed  
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather.

For Sale by  
Benjamin Shreve, Jun

SEINE TWINE.

2000 pounds excellent Seine Twine.  
ALSO,  
10 quarter casks Port Wine  
10 boxes Spermaceti Candles  
12 kegs fresh Raisins.

For sale by  
James Sanderson.

January 19.

For Sale or Rent,  
A WELL finished three story BRICK  
DWELLING HOUSE, containing 7  
rooms, with wash house, kitchen, smoke  
house, coach house and stable and other ne-  
cessary buildings all of brick, situate on Roy-  
al street, a few doors from Gadsby's, and  
at the market. For particulars apply to  
Robert Parton.

February 9.

FOR SALE,  
On advantageous terms,  
The large commodious well-built three  
story BRICK WAREHOUSE on King-street—  
occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—  
Apply to

James Patton.

October 20.

## Wanted to Charter,

A VESSEL

Of about 2000 barrels  
burthen, to load for a  
port in ENGLAND, to  
which immediate dispatch  
will be given. Apply to  
JAMES PATTON.

February 27.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons who shall be in arrearages for  
Taxes, due the corporation of Alexan-  
dria, after the first day of April next, need  
look for no longer indulgence, but may be as-  
sured that I shall proceed to distress every de-  
linquent.

By order of council.  
Abel Janney, Collector.

March 9

## For Sale,

(Now landing from ship Mary Ann.)  
20 Quarter casks Sherry Wine.  
And in Store,  
6000 bushels salt suitable for the fisheries  
8000 lbs. Coffee.

Wadsworth & Butler.

March 5.

## Salt, Wine, and Fruit.

The CARGO of the Brig AUGUSTA, Cap-  
tain Davis, from Lisbon,  
For sale, by

Lawson and Fowle.

CONSISTING OF  
2300 bushels COARSE SALT, suitable for  
the fisheries.  
26 quarter casks Lisbon Wine.  
28 boxes Lemons.  
10 do. Oranges.  
8 nests Baskets.

February 24.

## Spanish Hides.

1500 large heavy Spanish Hides  
6000 wt. fine green Coffee—and  
600 wt Indigo, Spanish Flotant

For sale by

M. MILLER.

February 20.

## A TANNERY.

FOR SALE OR RENT,  
A TANNERY, with convenient improve-  
ments thereon, in the town of Center-  
ville. Apply to Mr. Daniel Harrington at the  
premises, or to the subscriber in Alexandria.

JOHN G. LADD.

February 25

## FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between  
Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occu-  
pation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated  
for a dry or wet goods store. The rent mo-  
derate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 25.

## JOHN G. LADD

Has just received and offers for sale,  
67 chests fresh Teas,  
Consisting of Imperial, Hyson Shulan, Young  
Hyson and Hyson Skin, of the best quality.  
2 bales very fine India COTTONS.

Also, a quantity of SALT, suitable for the  
fishery.

Fresh Stone LIME, and  
Red CLOVER SEED.

March 9

## Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN C. FRANCIS,  
From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public  
that he manufactures Suwarrow Boots,  
with all the modern improvements, warrant-  
equal to any in the United States. After many  
years of experience in his business, he has  
discovered a new method of retaining the elas-  
ticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be-  
it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of  
various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-  
Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes,  
Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves,  
Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to  
fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.

Gentlemen will please to call and see for  
themselves, at his shop in King-street, be-  
tween Mr. Mott's and Mr. Hodgkin's tavern.

January 5.

N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

## PUBLIC SALE.

ON THURSDAY, the second day of April,  
at twelve o'clock, will be sold on the pre-  
mises, on a credit of six twelve and eight-  
een months, for approved indorsed negoti-  
able notes,

## The House and Lot

Lately occupied as a Bank House.  
A deed of trust will be taken to secure the  
payment.

March 19.

P. G. Marsteller.

## PUBLIC SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a deed of trust  
from WILLIAM WILSON to the subscri-  
ber, to secure the payment of certain sums of  
money to the Bank of Alexandria, will be ex-  
posed to sale, at public auction, on their re-  
spective premises, on the 7th day of May  
next, sundry parcels of Land, lying upon U-  
nion, Water, Fairfax and Queen streets, and  
a twenty foot alley, on a credit of six, twelve,  
and eighteen months, the purchaser giving  
his notes with an approved indorser, for the  
payment of the purchase money in three equal  
payments, and farther to secure the purchase  
money, a deed of trust upon the land purcha-  
sed.

February 22.

James Keith, Trustee.

## WANTED,

A MILLER who is master of  
his business, to take care of a merchant mill.  
To such a one good wages will be given.  
For the person who wants, please apply to  
Mr. Joseph Smith, Alexandria.

March 17.

## For Sale,

A GROUND RENT of Seventy-two Dol-  
lars per annum, on Prince-street.

## WANTED,

A few Shares of the Bank of Alexandria and  
Potomac.

March 17.

Wm. Groverman, Broker.

## Wanted to Charter,

A vessel of abo. 800 barrels burthen, to  
load for a British Windward Island in the  
West-Indies.

March 16.

William Hodgson.

## LANDING,

From the brig Active, and for sale, by  
Lawson & Fowle,

12 hhd. clay'd  
13 do. Muscovado  
20 barrels do.

February 20.

## JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,  
150 Sacks Liverpool Stoved Salt, &  
2500 Bushels do.

On very moderate terms.

Jan. 3.

Wm. Hodgson.

Patent Elastic Suspenders,  
To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Pa-  
tentee, next door below Mr. Alexandre  
McKenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, A-  
lexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for  
ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and  
other gentlemen going to the West-Indies,  
Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an  
assortment, and a great allowance to those  
who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the  
waistband ought to be placed the same distance  
from each other, as the two center buttons on  
the Suspenders, to prevent improper strain-  
ing, and thereby destroying the ease designed  
in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,

Red, Green, & Black Morocco  
Leather.

By the dozen or single skin—for sale at  
Horwell's Patent Suspender Manufactory, in  
Prince-street.

Printing, in its various branches,  
handsomely executed at this office.

## James Smith.

Would accommodate a few genteel Board-  
ers on moderate terms.  
March 24.

A person who has long  
been in the practice of Mercantile Business,  
and a long resident of town, would engage  
and wishes for employment in some mercan-  
tile house. For information

Apply to the Printer.

March 24.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS,  
ALEXANDRIA.

## HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LI-  
QUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

## MADEIRA

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Malaga

Teneriffe &

Corsica

## WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of  
one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havanna honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

## TEAS

of good quality,

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Bal-

timore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff,

in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rape do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimen-

to; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cay-

enne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley;

London and Philadelphia mustard; basket

salt; starch; fig blue; Potant indigo; Geor-

gia and Tennessee cotton; flax; woo; mad-

der; coppers; alum; brimstone; chalk;

pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine;

traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns;

gin cases; patent shot; brandy wine gunpow-

der; Harvey's gunpowder. [The only real Bri-

tish battle powder] from E. to treble sealed

chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled al-

monds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one

dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and

anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable

for the fishery, &c. &c.

March 19.

## FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,  
A THREE STORY BRICK WARE-  
HOUSE, on Union-street, next door  
to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the  
Shipping or Grocery business.—Also, a LOT  
of GROUND, at the corner of Water and  
Wolfe-streets.

## TO RENT.

And immediate possession given,  
The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE  
on Fairfax-street, occupied by Jacob Hoffman  
—an excellent stand for the Day Goon busi-  
ness.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son.

March 14.

## For Sale,

BETWEEN three and four hundred acres  
of PRIME LAND, lying on the new  
turnpike road, about 22 miles from Alexan-  
dria. This tract is well watered, well tim-  
bered, with some excellent meadow on it,  
and much more may be made.—One hundred  
acres are in wood. Apply for terms to Cut-  
bert Fogarty in Alexandria, or the subscri-  
ber near the premises, Fairfax county, Vir-  
ginia.

RICHARD BLAND LEE.

February 19.

WILLIAM



## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

Debate on the resolution offered by Mr. Broom, to make further provision by law to secure the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus to persons in custody under or by colour of the authority of the U. States.

(Mr. Elliott's Speech concluded.)

It is said that it is improper at the present period to agitate the question now under consideration. In my apprehension the objection is a very strange one. The constitution has just been violated by the commander of your army; violated at the point of the bayonet, and in more than one or two of its most essential articles. In addition to the celebrated part of that instrument which prohibits the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, except by the supreme civil power in cases of great national danger, several of those amendatory articles which, peculiarly secure the rights of the citizen, and the adoption of which, on that account, was necessary to reconcile the majority of the people, to the original constitution itself, have been disregarded and denied by a military chieftain. I allude to the following articles, all of which have been violated in most of their essential provisions.

"Art. 4. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

"Art. 5. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless upon a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation."

"Art. 6. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy & public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence."

It is obvious that most of the privileges intended to be secured by these articles to all our citizens, have been recently denied to some of them, at the point of the bayonet, and under circumstances of peculiar violence. It may indeed be said that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus was not denied in the first instance; that it could not be said to be suspended until the injured persons were placed in a situation which entitled them to demand it from the judicial power of their country. It is true that notwithstanding *inter arma silent leges*, although the laws were silent amid the thunder of arms, and although a thousand terrors hovered around those who dared to exercise their professional duties in support of the constitutional rights of the citizen, a writ of habeas corpus was claimed and obtained; and I had supposed that the very singular return which is said to have been made to the writ, was placed on our official files. On searching them, however, I do not discover it; but it has been published in all the newspapers, and a copy of it is now before me, which I will read.

"The undersigned, commanding the army of the United States, takes on himself all responsibility for the arrest of Dr. Erick Bollman, on a charge of misprison of treason against the United States, and has adopted measures for his safe delivery to the executive of the United States. It was after several consultations with the governor and two of the judges of this territory, that the undersigned has hazarded this step, for the national safety menaced to its base, by a lawless band of traitors associated under Aaron Burr, whose accomplices are extended from New York to this city. No man can hold in higher reverence

the civil institutions of his country than the undersigned, and it is to maintain and perpetuate the holy attributes of the constitution, against the uplifted hand of violence, that he has interposed the force of arms in a moment of extreme peril, to seize upon Bollman, as he will upon all others, without regard to standing or station, against whom satisfactory proofs may arise of a participation in the lawless combination.

"JAMES WILKINSON.

"Head Quarters,  
"Army of the United States,  
"New Orleans Dec. 17, 1806."

Here is a return, not of obedience to the laws, and high reverence for civil institutions, but of disobedience and defiance. The constitution is violated in order to preserve it inviolate! Prostrated in the dust by military power, for the purpose of maintaining and perpetuating its holy attributes. And what national object was to be accomplished by such extraordinary measures? What necessity could exist of seizing one or two wandering conspirators, and transporting them fifteen hundred or two thousand miles from the constitutional scene of inquisition and trial, to place them particularly under the eye of the national government, when if the opinion of the officer himself was correct, it would immediately become the duty of that government to suffer them to go at large? In regard to one of them the general was uncertain whether he had committed a major or a minor crime; and the other he explicitly pronounced, as we learn from our official documents, guilty of misprison of treason at all events a heinous offence. He says "from the documents in my possession and the several communications, verbal as well as written, from the said Dr. Erick Bollman on this subject, I feel no hesitation in declaring, under the solemn obligation of an oath that he has committed misprison of treason against the United States." Surely it is desirable to provide against the recurrence of scenes of this description. Or shall it be admitted that the whim, the caprice, the passion or the ambition of a martial chief may supersede at will the most important checks and safeguards of the constitution?

But on this occasion the tocsin of party is sounded, and around the banners of party we must rally, or subject ourselves to new denunciation. I am not the champion of democracy, of federalism, or of any man or set of men; but I am what every member of this house is bound by oath to be, the champion of the constitution of my country; a constitution unnecessarily assailed and rudely violated. While that proud edifice shall occupy its present situation I will place myself before its walls and face the foe, whether that foe shall be a Burr or any other military usurper; I will lean against its noble pillars, and if it be destined to sink beneath the shock, perish amid the sublime ruin! On a question like the present the minor interests of party should sleep. At any rate it must be suspected that there is a snake in the grass—later anguish in herbs, a secret spirit of dissatisfaction with the administration of the national government must be supposed to exist and to operate. Why so? has the government avowed its approbation of its military chief for me, I acquit the administration. The general has taken upon himself the responsibility attached to his conduct, and upon his shoulders let it rest. It is time however to be explicit on this subject. I concede to the administration, integrity and general ability, but do not agree to the ascription to it of that infallibility and perfection, the belief of which constitutes, at the present moment, the criterion of exclusive republicanism. In truth I have heard so much of the virtue, the patriotism, and the perfect wisdom of the present administration that I am not anxious to hear much more upon the subject. As I surround myself with no equivocations, as I envelope myself with no disguises, I openly and frankly declare that I am becoming a little sceptical. It may be as dangerous to wander in the wilds of political as in those of religious scepticism, but I must take the course pointed out by duty, and risk the consequences.

We must at least be suspected of being envious of the fame, or hostile to the character of general Wilkinson. To that officer I have once stood in the relation in which a soldier stands to his general;—in that situation I was his friend and even his partisan; and I have always considered him as possessing considerable military merit. I will admit also that in the present instance he has acted without corruption, and has been only more rash and arbitrary in his conduct than a man of more prudence and reflection would have been.

But I think I have heard a hint that it may turn out he is entitled to a statue of gold. Let me forewarn gentlemen not to commit themselves in favor of such a proposition. Let them wait the course of events and prepare themselves for disclosures, which if I am not mistaken, will convince every one that such a measure would at least be extremely improper.

Whatever rumours may have reached this morning from the western world, I should have held a very decided language upon this subject yesterday. If there is to be a golden statue in the case, I should prefer giving it to the gentleman from Delaware, who has drawn our attention to the present subject of discussion; as the agitator however of a subject, the agitation of which was extremely desirable, and in my apprehension indispensably necessary, he is undoubtedly suitably rewarded by the consciousness of having performed what he deemed his duty. Again I warn gentlemen to abandon the idea of a statue of gold. From the same quarter we are told that the salus populi may have required and may justify the *lex suprema* of military despotism. This doctrine is unknown to the constitution. That sacred record of our rights proclaims itself and itself alone, and the people when they adopted it ratified the decree, the *lex suprema*, the "supreme law of the land." It acknowledges no superior. It contemplates no case in which the law of arms can erect a throne upon its ruins.

Again, we must be prepared for the insinuation that we countenance treason, and sympathize with traitors. It is surely wrong at this time to make our walls echo and re-echo, and the winds around us sing the charge of treason. *Sub judice lis est*. Let the courts decide. I have not seen "one jot or tittle" of evidence to prove the unfortunate persons now in confinement guilty of treason. Probably they may have been guilty of a misprison, or more knowledge of a meditated treason; and at all events their conduct has been such as to require years of sincere repentance, to re-attain them to the confidence of society and their country. But upon general principles, without reference to any particular case, I hope that the resolution, which only contemplates the appointment of a committee, for the purpose of inquiry, will not, by any side way operation, be defeated & destroyed.

Mr. Sloan (N. J.) Like the gentleman from Vermont who has just sat down, I had a great desire yesterday to express a few words on the motion before the house, but I was not able to get a chance to address the house at that time. I must now beg leave to detain the house some time longer than would have been necessary then, in consequence of the lengthy speech we have heard from the gentleman from Vermont. That gentleman has said he will not only protect the constitution, but if it must die, he is willing to perish in its ruins. That gentleman I expect alluded to ancient times, as he often does in his learned way; when he made that figure, he alluded, I expect, to the case of Sampson, who after the loss of his sight also perished in the ruins of the destruction which he had made.

I beg leave to ask whether this gentleman's sight does not also begin to be dimmed as Sampson's was. He says he begins to doubt the wisdom of the present administration, and the wise measures they pursue. I expect the sight of that gentleman is not only dim, but I'm afraid he will be soon perfectly blind.

Some time ago the gentleman from Vermont exhibited a scene of profligacy which was never before paralleled in this house. He brought forth nine resolutions at once, and prefaced them by a long speech like that we have heard to day, in which he attempted to excite to this house the danger in which we stood with foreign powers.

Those resolutions brought up to my mind, the recollection of a fable which I once read when I was young. It was in a book which I beg leave to recommend to the gentleman from Vermont, if he has never read it. The book I mean is Esop's Fables. There is a story of a conversation between a fox and a lioness. The fox boasted of her great profligacy, and reproached the lioness for bringing only one at a time. The lioness replied, that she indeed bore but one at a time, but that one was a lion.

After making these observations Mr. S. begged leave to consider the merits of the question. I consider it, said he, as highly improper at this time. Whether it would be proper at any future time I don't pretend to say. It is likely that prosecution will be commenced against general Wilkinson. And will not this house show as

much error as the editors of newspapers who say nothing on criminals left for trial lest there should be a bias made on the public mind. No person can candidly say that gen. Wilkinson ought not to have been deprived these men of liberty to prevent their reason and the destruction they meant against the U. S.

Why such sympathy for these persons? In what circumstances were they taken? Were they taken from their homes and their firesides and denied the habeas corpus for some months as has been in former cases, which, compared to this, were only as a drop to the bucket. These men were taken in the act of treason or misprison of treason, against these U. S. We ought to wait till we know further into the matter before we decide.

Is any member so lost to humanity in this house as to reprobate the conduct of the executive or of general Wilkinson in this matter? The former insurrections, compared to this, was more properly opposition to government, opposition to obnoxious and unjust laws, which have been repealed and are now justly consigned to eternal infamy.

The matter rests solely on two plain questions. The first is, was the confinement of these persons necessary? And second, was the civil authority adequate to their safe keeping? It is plain their confinement was necessary, and as to the second question, it appears from the affidavit of general Wilkinson, that Ogden, one of the conspirators, was released by habeas corpus after being confined.

If a force of 6,000 men had come against New Orleans as the general expected, and he had not arrested and sent these persons away, and they had been released by Burr after capturing the city, these persons whom we see on this floor to have so much sympathy, would be the first to charge general Wilkinson with a neglect of duty. I have no doubt but this would be the case.

I consider the conduct of gen. Wilkinson not only justifiable, but highly commendable, and I am astonished that any should withhold the tribute so justly due. I would say, Well done thou good and faithful servant, thou hast deserved well of thy country.

Mr. S. made sundry observations relative to the facilities of man compared with those of the deity, in going from parts to the whole, from the whole to parts, and quoted some lines from Pope's Essay on Man, which he read from a bit of paper in his hand. Mr. Sloan then concluded by politely observing that he hoped the gentleman from Delaware had had a good rest and comfortable sleep the last night after his long speech of yesterday.

[Debate to be continued.]

## LATEST FROM EUROPE

Boston, March 14.

### NOTE.

The bulletin which was received on Saturday last from Marblehead, and (rather inaccurately) translated at Salem, was the 47th, and not the 45th. The 45th was dated Polzky, December 27th, the 46th at Golymin, Dec. 28th. These bulletins give very detailed accounts of the affairs at Czardowo, Nasielsk, &c.

Bulletin, No. 48, is dated

Warsaw, Jan. 3, 1807.

It states, that gen. Corbinea had followed the Russians from Paltusk, had reached Ostrovel, the 1st Jan. and had picked up 400 Russian soldiers, several officers, and many baggage waggons. That marshals Soult, Ney, prince of Ponie Carvo (Bernadotte) and Bessieres, were cantoned on the little river Orce. Davoust and Lannes, at Paltusk. That the Russians continued to retreat; and the emperor came back to Warsaw the 2d. That prince Jerome had laid Breslaw in ashes, but the garrison had not surrendered. That a Prussian corps of 8000 attempted to raise the siege; but were defeated by gen. Monbrun, with a body of Wurtembergers and Bavarians, with the loss of 400 men, 600 horses, and a convoy of provisions. It contains no other military operations.

Bulletin, No. 49, is dated

Warsaw, Jan. 8, 1807.

It states, that Breslaw had capitulated, and prince Jerome entered the place, and was going to besiege Brieg, Schweidnitz and Hoesel. That gen. Victor had marched to besiege Colberg and Danzig. That gen. de Zastrow had been appointed Prussian minister of foreign affairs. That the French cavalry were not far from Konigsburg; and that the Russian army was continuing its movements towards Grodno.

## Bulletin.

It mentions, the sick at Ostrovel in the Russian camp, that the garrison had defied before, and account is given the Prussian Wurtembergers in the 49th Bulletin relate to the Turkey to resist the Russians; France are equal England) in not chia, Servia, Gracia, become the cities."

## Bulletin.

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## Battle.

### RUSSIAN

### General Benig

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EUROPE.

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Bulletin, No. 50, is dated  
Warsaw, Jan. 13, 1807.

It mentions, that the troops found several sick at Ostrolenka; and that the illness in the Russian camp increased daily. And that the garrison of Breslau (5,500 men) had defied before prince Jerome. A detailed account is given of the affair between the Prussian corps and that of the Wintembergers and Bavarians, mentioned in the 49th Bulletin. The rest of the bulletin relate to the preparations making in Turkey to resist the "aggressions" of the Russians; and that "Austria and France are equally interested (as well as England) in not seeing Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia, Greece, Rometia, and Na.olia, become the sport of the Muscovites."

Bulletin, No. 51, is dated  
Warsaw, Jan. 14, 1807.

It notices the official dispatch of general Beningsen to the king of Prussia, which it says was received with great joy, but which joy, on the receipt of other accounts, was turned into grief; and the consequence of the latter was the determination to evacuate Konigsburg; that all the Prussian forces then did not exceed 32,000; some of which were with the king, others in various garrisons in Prussia and Silesia. On the Russian official account, it states, that Buxhoyden was not at Mlakow, [Beningsen did not say he was] but at Golymin; where he was beaten. It denies Beningsen to show a single piece of French cannon taken, a single standard, or more than 12 or 13 stragglers taken; while the French can show 6000 prisoners, two standards, which he took at Pultusk, and 3000 wounded, whom he abandoned in his flight. The bulletin admits the French took care not to pursue him; and concludes with a number of remarks on the effect of such ridiculous relations.

Bulletin, No. 52, is dated  
Warsaw, Jan. 19, 1807.

And gives an account of the operations of marshal Mortier in Prussia proper; and of an affair between a detachment of the Prussian garrison in Colburg, and a small corps of Mortier's army; in which the latter took four pieces of cannon and 100 prisoners. It adds, that Brieg, in Silesia, had surrendered; that Poland, rich in grain and provisions, affords a plentiful supply; that Warsaw supplies 100,000 rations daily; that no diseases existed in the army; that no severe frosts had been experienced; and that the emperor was daily upon parade, reviewing his troops, and particularly the conscripts from France.

### Battle of Pultusk.

#### RUSSIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

General Beningsen to the king of Prussia. I have the happiness most respectfully to acquaint your majesty, that I have succeeded in repulsing the enemy, who yesterday morning attacked me on every point near Pultusk. The main attack was made by general Souchter, at the head of 15,000 men, on my left wing, near Farmgarka, in the view of getting possession of that town. I had only five thousand men under general Baggonaut, to oppose the enemy on that side; they made a brave defence, until I sent a reinforcement of three battalions of reserve, and afterwards three more under general Tolstoy, by which means the right wing of the French was totally defeated. The second attack, equally brisk, was made on my right flank, where general Barkeley de Tolly was posted with the van guard. The wing extended on the road towards Stiegosayno to a small wood, where I had placed a covered battery, which the enemy attempted to turn. I therefore made a movement backwards on their right, which succeeded so well, that I not only frustrated the attempt of the enemy, but was also so fortunate as to reinforce general Barkeley de Tolly, with three battalions, ten squadrons and one battery to repulse the enemy; on which the enemy retreated from the wood.

The attack commenced at 11 in the morning, and lasted until dark. From the relation of all the prisoners, I was opposed by Messrs. Murat, Davoust and Lannes, with an army exceeding 50,000 men, according to their own account. All my troops fought with the greatest bravery. The following generals particularly distinguished themselves—Osserman, Tolstoy, Barkeley de Tolly, prince Dolgorky, Baggonaut, Sommoft and Stioft, of the infantry, also colonel Daviddoffsky, and Gondoff, &c.

Field marshal Kamensky departed from Pultusk for Ostrolenka on the morning of the 26th Dec. previous to the attack, and again gave the whole command to me, so that I have had the good fortune to command alone in this affair, and to beat the enemy.

I have to lament that the long expected succor of general Buxhoyden had not arrived, although he was but two German miles distant, and even halted half way, I should otherwise have been able to follow up my victory. I have further to lament that the total want of provisions and forage oblige me to retire with my corps to Raszaw; the enemy had not molested me in my retreat.

(Signed) BENINGSEN.  
Raszaw, the 27th (15th) Dec. 1806.

#### ABSTRACT

Of other Russian official accounts. Daily skirmishes from the 23d Dec. preceded the battle of the 26th, when Beningsen, having been reinforced by a division under prince Gallitzin, resolved to make a stand. The French were under the immediate command of Bonaparte, who confided the attack upon the Russian wings to Davoust and Lannes—they appeared to have made some impression in the early part of the attack. Davoust forced gen. Baggonaut to fall back; but the latter having been promptly reinforced, Davoust's progress was effectually checked. Meanwhile Lannes was endeavoring to turn the Russian right wing. The principal attack and heat of the battle appears to have been in that quarter. Bonaparte directed the operations in person. An under wood favored the approach of the French, who obliged the Russian advanced guard to fall back upon the main body. But general Beningsen had foreseen that the chief efforts of the enemy would be made on his right wing, and had thrown up a masked battery between the front of his main body and the advanced guard; he was forced by the impetuosity of the attack made upon it to fall back; the masked battery opened upon the enemy a most galling fire of grape shot, which soon checked their progress. General Tolly, who had the command of the advanced guard, pushed forward again, but was again obliged to fall back, and the enemy attempted to outflank the battery. Beningsen saw that this was the critical moment, and with great promptitude, skill and decision, ordered his right wing to change front; reinforce general Tolly from his centre, and having thus stopped the progress of the enemy made an attack upon them himself, general Osserman advancing with his division towards the right, and Beningsen supported him with a strong train of artillery and 20 squadrons of cavalry. He ordered also the remainder of the cavalry to form their front in his centre, which had the effect of keeping the centre of the French from making a movement to support their left wing. The attack and the defence were furious and sanguinary; the French fought with desperation, but were obliged at last to fall back, and were driven in confusion from the field.

#### Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25.

Letters received at New York from Curacao, dated the 10th February, state that all American vessels in port at the time the island fell into the possession of the British, as well as all that have arrived since, are to undergo a regular trial. The cargoes are permitted to be sold at auction; the proceeds are permitted to be put into the hands of commissioners until after trial. The brig Patty, and St. Brides, were waiting for trial at the date of this letter.

#### INTERESTING ACCOUNTS, FROM SWEDISH POMERANIA.

(Translated from the Gazettes of Copenhagen.)

"The king has, by proclamation, appointed a Diet to meet at Gripswald. Every noble family is to send one representative. The clergy delegates, the general superintendent, and two ministers from each of the nine Proepositures, who are to be chosen by the respective clergymen in them, by a plurality of votes. The order of Burghers will be represented by three citizens of Stralsund; two from Gripswald, Wolgast, and Rugen, and one from each of the other towns. The order of Yeomanry, which comprehends all persons that own landed estates, or hold perpetual tenure of the royal domains, but do not belong to either of the other three orders, is to have no held, nor hold any public offices, is to form the following delegation—Those of each parish chooses a Parochial deputy, by plurality of votes. These deputies meet in their respective districts, called *Amts*, and by

the same mode of plurality, choose from each district eight delegates for the Diet, either among themselves, or among others who were not elected Parochial delegates."

"The king's speech to the states, on commencing the diet, breathes a spirit of wisdom, benevolence, candor, and piety. His object in the new constitution, was their felicity, an equality of right with the Swedish people, and a firm union with them, so requisite for their peace and security. Nor should this union abolish their connection with the Germanic empire; it was far from his wishes to give such example in this eventful period. He entreated each order in particular, to exert those talents, virtues, and means, that characterize them. The conclusion is thus:—  
"You will now be called forth to confirm, by a solemn oath, your obligations to me, and to your country, in the form prescribed by the Swedish law: My reciprocal duty, being equally sacred, I shall first, tender it, before the *King of Kings*, and in your mother tongue. Happy to reign over a people, distinguished by piety to God, fidelity to its king, and mutual concord, I implore for you grace and blessing from the *Most High*, and assure all of ye, and each in particular, of my royal favor and kindness."

"The king made another speech to the states, concerning the new organization of Pomerania. Among the essential matters are:—The introduction of the Swedish common law, published 1734, and now translated into German; the formation of a new haven at *Klein Zeyker* on Rugen: the additional strengthening of Stralsund; and a plan for moving the suburbs farther from the fortifications."

#### English January Commercial Report.

The woollen manufactures in the north and west of England are not considerably injured by the recent events on the continent. The home consumption increases; the commercial distribution of British woollen goods in the east Indies is every year extending; the Anglo-Americans take off every year, greater quantities than before; the trade of the Mediterranean; of the Levant, and the Black Sea, opens still new markets for British woollens.

The trade in the Welsh flannels is thought to be, at this time one of the most promising in which a mercantile man can hazard a speculation. It is for London, principally in the hands of one or two houses, which have gained exceedingly by it, even within a very few years.

Such has been the general increase of the woollen trade of this country in fourteen years, that the Easter returns to the justices at Pontefract of the quantity of the woollen manufacture in the riding of Yorkshire in which it stands, were, in 1792, 190,332 pieces of broad cloth, and 150,666 pieces of narrow cloth; but in 1806, three hundred thousand two hundred and 37 pieces of broad and one hundred and sixty five thousand eight hundred and forty seven pieces of narrow.

Our information respecting the cotton manufacture is not flattering:—The home consumption is immense; but the sales for the French, Dutch and German markets are comparatively nothing.

The iron and copper works of G. Britain continue flourishing. The manufacturers of Birmingham and Sheffield have of late had large orders for S. American market. Their manufactures still find their way also to Paris & over the continent.

By our possession of Malta a brisk trade yielding quick returns is now carried on to the ports of Italy. Malta is the emporium, the store house. From Malta we supply Leghorn & other places under the power of the French. But the English goods are sold even before they are landed, for ready money; and scarcely a pounds worth of British property is any moment hazarded where the French might seize it.

### SHIP NEWS.



#### Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED.

Schooner Good Intent, Capt. Baxter, from Boston—Faxon, Metcalf and Co.  
Brig Vengeance, —, from Salem—Lewis Deblois.  
Ship Sarah, —, from New-York—James Patton.  
Ship Sachem, Earl, from New-Port—James Patton.  
Brig Mary, Captain Hall, from Boston—Lawrason and Fowle.  
Sloop Unity, Capt. Hand, Philadelphia.  
Brig Maria, Capt. Carew, 40 days from Lisbon—Wine, Salt and Fruit—R. T. Hooe and Co.  
Spoke, March 15, brig Hunter, of Boston from Havanna, bound to Boston; lat. 34, 15 long. 73, 15. 18th, was boarded by the Bri-

tish frigate Melampus, off Cape Henry, who pressed one of the seamen, named John Sparks, of Philadelphia.

The ship Navigator, of New-York, was performing quarantine at Lisbon when the Maria sailed.

Left there, ship Ship Stapleton, of and for Baltimore, to sail in a few days.

Ship Brutus, of New-York, uncertain when to sail.

#### Extract from an act of the Corporation of Alexandria, for the extinguishment of fire.

Sec. 7. If any person who shall be present at any fire, shall neglect or refuse to obey the order or direction of any officer who shall be appointed by any fire company now established, or which may be hereafter established, knowing him to be an officer, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars: Provided the name of such officer shall have been first published in one of the public papers printed in the town.

At a meeting of the STAR FIRE COMPANY, at the court house, on Saturday the 7th of March, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—

JOHN JANNEY, President.  
JOHN ROBERTS, Vice-President.  
THOMAS SHREVE, Treasurer.  
W. S. Moore, } Commanders.  
William Kelly,  
George Drinker,  
William Deliglass,  
Andrew Schofield, }  
A. C. Cazenove, } Regulators.  
Andrew Fleming,  
Joseph Milburn,  
Daniel M. Leod,  
John M. Murr,  
Phineas Jamney,  
Jacob Jamney,  
NEHEMIAH CARSON, Clerk.  
March 25. 1807.

#### CLOVER SEED.

Fifty bushels Fresh CLOVER SEED, for sale by William Stewart, jun. March 25. 3c

#### Coarie Salt, Fruits, &c.

##### ON SATURDAY,

The 28th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. will be offered for sale, from on board the brig Maria, Capt. Carew, lying at Hoof's wharf,

#### Her CARGO inward,

Consisting of

SALT, suitable for the fisheries  
WINE in quarter casks  
LEMONS in boxes  
FIGS in frails  
ALMONDS in bags—and a quantity of BOTTLE CORKS.  
The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Robert T. Hooe & Co. March 25. 3c

#### Landing,

From the brig MARY and sloop JANE, FOR SALE BY

#### Lawrason & Fowle,

50 tons PLAISTER PARIS  
50 barrels } N. E. RUM.  
5 hogshead }  
4 pipes Holland Gin  
50 boxes mould candles  
200 boxes smoked Herrings  
600 feet oars.

#### IN STORE,

30 chests imperial and young hyson tea, of a superior quality  
10 bales Beerboon gurrahs  
120 casks fresh raisins  
80 barrels N. E. Rum  
30 hogsheads } Retailing Sugars  
70 barrels }  
100 boxes soap  
75 do. chocolate  
2 cases cotton cards.  
March 25. d

#### FOR SALE,

7000 bushels SALT, suitable for the Fisheries.

Apply to

Joseph Smith,

Upper end of King-street, eo

March 7.

#### PAPER.

Just Received per sch'r Hero from Boston, 300 reams Wrapping Paper, 150 do. Writing do.  
For terms please apply to

Faxon, Metcalf & Co. eo2w

#### TO BE RENTED,

THE BRICK STORE & COMPTING HOUSE now occupied by Messrs. Ricketts Newton & Co.—also, the vacant STORE adjoining. They are large and convenient and will be rented low. Apply to

J. H. HOOE,

July 28,

law



March 5 19